But Secretary Lansing took the view that if this man making the threat had actually shot every person he met just as he said he would do, the next passerwould be lacking in reasonable pre-tion if he did not fire at once withou waiting to see if he were to be the next The fact that the German have already illegally sunk r of ships just as Germany anounced they would do is convincing evidence in Secretary Lansing's mind that unit of the Canadian army no longer this lawless procedure is to continue in exists as such, well informed persons place of the recognized rule of visit and declare that the report of German abuse place of the recognized rule of visit and Therefore American ships are in self-defence proceeding on that theory.

The veil of secrecy which is thrown

about all details concerning the arming of particular ships and the dates of sall-ing will mean, it is explained, that the first definite news of American armed ships in the war zone will probably not scede the first clash with a German boat. Naval officers say that by using four guns on a ship the gunners can virtually sweep all points of the horison But whether this or some other effect ive plan is adopted cannot be divulged.

PRESS OF GERMANY READY FOR CRISIS

Arming of American Ships Expected to Offer Difficulties.

Amstrandam, via London, March 12.—
The Koeinische Volks Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, admits that the arming of American merchantmen will make Germany's position more difficult. It expressed the belief that the Americans will not find it easy to provide guns and gun crews and says it does not believe the danger to German submarines will be increased.
"We have always maintained," says the newspaper, "that a victory over

the newspaper, "that a victory over England would be impossible unless we also determined to face America. This moment has now come. If an American declaration of war arrives, the German people will accept it with the same determination and confidence that they have accepted all previous declarations." The Taeglische Rundschau says: "The arming of merchant ships means war, regardless of whether the casus belli

URGES A WARNING.

Prof. Stowell Wants Germany Told of American Intention.

SECRET WIRELESS WORRIES DANIELS

Navy Department Learns German Agents Are Sending Forbidden Information.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- The Navy Department has received information in dicating that German agents have established a series of wireless stations on this continent which are in a position to supply Berlin with forbdden infor mation at this time of national emer-gency. The Government, Secretary Dan-tels admits, has been unable to feel se-cure against this danger, and this is one important reason why he desires all newspapers and news agencies to re-frain from publishing details concerning novements of American ships from

report that a powerful wireless was being erected on a height near Mexico city to cooperate with the German station at Nauen is receiving serious consideration. The report that the chief engineer of the German interned ship Vaterland was associated in this work recalls the fact that this ship established remarkable records in wire-less sending when she made her maiden

erip.
In order to demonstrate the great possibilities of the powerful Nauen sta-tion it was decided to send a daily de-tailed wireless report to the press concerning the happenings aboard ship. Each day even when the vessel was nearly 3,000 miles distant, a column ac-count of incidents and gossip was sent The Nauen station received and sent the messages overland without a single mistake and in an incredibly short

time.
It is believed here that the German mans in Panama the day it happened, for this information was used as a reason for the detention of Ambassador Gerard and other Americans in Germany.

Reports received at the Navy Depart-ment concerning the presence of forbid-den wireless stations are partly based on the fact that characteristic German en the fact that characteristic German went messages are being picked up by American ships. There is, it is explained, a definable distinction between the work of a slow methodical German operator and the work of the more nervous American operators. The trained ear of the lean operators. The trained ear of the fore, has been mistaken sometimes for German. ference, but the message is generally in Capt. Sohlberg, who is instructor of unintelligible code or in language that conveys nothing to the ordinary listener. Capt. Sohlberg, who is instructor of they saw how an armed English merchant ship was sunk by one torpedo. Eggs Sohlbert is the correct spelling of the family name. In granting the capt.

Hour Block on Brooklyn Bridge.

Traffic on the south roadway of Brooklyn Bridge was tied up for more than an sollherg to Sohlbert for the reason that shour last midnight when about thirty-five feet of the trolley wire broke and fell to the car tracks. Twenty cars were stalled on the bridge and about 200 passengers walked to the Manhattan and Brooklyn stations, where they were given transfers to the elevated lines.

dorsement of the President. Even the AMERICANS TREATED AS OTHER PRISONERS

British Authorities Deny Rumor of Punishment Meted Out by Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 11 .- Emphatic denial has been given by the highest authority to reports that Americans fighting with Canadian regiments are ill treated by the Germans when they are taken prisoners. It is definitely known that no American has been treated otherwise than as a prisoner of war.

Some time ago there was a tale that the German General Staff had issued at order to officers to watch for prisoners from the American Legion, but as this of Americans captured probably results from stories from Holland of Germans shooting franctireurs on the Belgian

While the German high command knows doubtless that many Americans have joined the Allies by enlisting with the Canadians, they have been systematically scattered throughout several divisions, making it impossible for the Germans to distinguish them even if they were determined to treat the Americans as franctireurs. Others point out the wide publicity given by the French to the activity of the American members

one could imagine that Great Britain has first emphasized that there is no would allow the Germans to treat soldiers of American parentage or bitter Technically they are British subjects during their term of enlistment, having sworn allegiance to the King.

CONGRESS EXPECTS UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Complete Reorganization of Army Likely to Be Problem at New Session.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Complete reorganization of the military situation on a basis of universal training is expected to prove the most important task of the extraordinary session of the Sixty-fifth Congress. The semi-official intimation arises in the course of a few days or a few weeks. We desire to establish with all due emphasis the fact that the United Etates in every respect becomes the attacking party the moment she sends her guns to sea against the German U-boats."

Congress. The semi-official intimation that President Wilson is at last prepared to renounce the volunteer system and urge a universal service enactment upon Congress is regarded by many as the certain foregunger of action of this the certain forerunner of action of this

service would be extremely grateful if the President would take steps to put pressure upon them from their districts by using his tremendous capacity for Doubts as to the legal status of creating or instructing public sentiment in behalf of it and a common sense upon submarines in anticipation of attack were expressed by Prof. Ellery C. that as long as the effect of the President of the Presiden American merchantmen who have fired upon submarines in anticipation of attack were expressed by Prof. Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia before the Sunday night Forum at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth street and Second avenue, last will break this spell of complacent false will break this spell of complacent false security they believe the country very the merits.

teenth street and Second avenue, last sight.

"If armed ships sail," he said, "the present defined the supervision over the security they believe the country very duckly can be won over to the merits of universal military training as operanded through some one of the neutral Powers, that merchanic otherwise Germany can claim with perfect truth, at least in the technical sense, that the United States, in going to warf to uphold the principles of international law, is itself violating those principles.

The present difficulties of one submarines at sight. States for the said, "makes one side hate you and the other side look down upon you, and in my solemn opinion that is the position of the United States to-day."

It armed ships sail," he said, "the will be accomplained the principle of invited States to-day."

It is said that one of the present difficulties of our position of the United States to-day."

It is said that one of the side repartment of the side look down upon you, and in my solemn opinion that is the position of the United States to-day."

It is a said that one of the side repartment of the side look down upon you, and in my solemn opinion that is the position of the United States to-day."

It is a said that one of the side repartment of the side look down upon you, and in my solemn opinion that is the position of the United States to-day."

It is a said that one of the successful the security they believe the country very the believe the country very they believe the country very the believe the form in the despatches destined for Berlin in the tentre that there should be

ably would take the form of a cost plus profit arrangement with private manufacturers. In addition to this the Govnment would have to stand all expense ernment would have to stand all expense of failures and experimentation with new proposals, and the chances are, as has been the case in shipbuilding contracts for the navy, the ultimate saving to the country would be immany good friends of preparedness believe many good friends of preparedness believe that any good friends of preparedness believe lated confidence.

much of this information is obtained by porters were interviewed. Mr. Gerard and the other interviewers sought scraps and the other interviewers sought scraps do in formation about what was being done to arm American merchantmen, and there is no single instance since the war began in which a government violight and what about the seventy hours of snow in New York?

The questions came with machine gun that something like this should be ad-vanced to offset the campaign of the anti-preparedness forces.

CRITIC TO QUESTION PREMIER OF FRANCE

Hopes to Bring About Vote Against Cabinet in Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, March 11, 3:45 P. M.—The Matin and the Petit Parisien, comment-ing on the votes in the Chamber of Deputies, following the economic inter-pellations on Friday, declare that on Tuesday a friend of the Government may interpellate Premier Briand on the general policy of the Cabinet, so that the Premier may have an opportunity to enlarge the discussion and bring about a decisive vote between those in opposition to the Cabinet and M. Briand's sup-

tion to the Cabinet and M. Briand's supporters.

It is pointed out by several writers
that the Cabinet had the support of less
than half the Chamber in the test vote
on priority for the David resolution.
Some of the opposition Deputies say they
cannot see how the Cabinet can remain
in power in the face of the indifference. in power in the face of the indifference of more than half the Chamber, although it is declared that the hostility was shown by only a little over one-third of the members.

The independent press and newspapers with governmental leanings see a dis-tinctly political move in the criticism of the shortcomings and mistakes of the Journal des Debats, attribute in great part to previous errors in which the critics of to-day had a part of the

GALLICIZES HIS NAME.

Capt. Sohlberg, U. S. A., Gets Right to Restore It to Sohlbert.

To retain the French effect in name, Capt. Oscar Schiberg, U. S. has just been granted permission, it

leges Sohlbert is the correct spelling of the family name. In granting the petition the Judge's decision reads in part:

"He desires to change his name from Sohlberg to Sohlberf for the reason that the latter is the correct spelling of the family name, he having been born in Sweden of French descent, in which place the spelling was altered to Sohlberg"

The decision says the petitioner's interests will be "substantially promoted" by the change.

"Hefore being taken on board the submarker of the sailors were present at the marine the sailors were present at the sinking of four large steamers, including an English ammunition vessel. The submarker returned home when the stock of torpedoes had become exhausted of the spelling was altered to Sohlberg" the decision says the petitioner's interest will be "substantially promoted" by the change.

U.S. HAS CONFIDENCE GERARD TO REACH IN SWISS MINISTER

Supervision Over His Despatches Held Not Necessary by Officials.

Dr. Ritter Has Made Satisfac- bassador's anxiety. tory Explanation of Re-

with questions as to what supervision is Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who represents Germany's interests here, sends portance to keep news concerning the

supervision placed over Dr. Ritter's official messages which are sent to his Government in code. Furthermore, there

There has been, it is admitted, some There has been, it is admitted, some misunderstanding whether or not Dr. Ritter was adhering strictly to his delicate duties when he gave Berlin advice as to the peace sentiment in this country or when he sought indirectly to make public Germany's recent communication concerning American Consula detained concerning American Consuls detained there.

To Keep Within Bounds.

ounds of its duties as intermediary be- there.

sone. He would naturally officially inform his own Government of this important step, but he would be acting in his capacity of Swiss Minister and not as an intermediary for Germany. In other words the Swiss Government around a light. Many of them were nformation given in confidence by the mass legation here

diplomatic channels concerning the prog-ress of events in the United States, men and Cuban reporters. Things were turned inside out all at once. The re-much of this information is obtained by porters were interviewed. Mr. Gerard

U-BOATS REPLACED FASTER THAN SUNK

Berlin Agency Says Increase Goes On Continuously Despite Losses.

BERLIN, by wireless, March 11 .- Disussing the submarine situation the Overseas News Agency quotes German ewspapers with reference to "reports spread by the Entente about the heavy osses of submarines," saying :

"Even if the losses of German subma rines become greater than they really are the increase in the number of sub-marines, which is continuous and unin-

hinted at by reports from hostile and neutral sources.

According to a telegram from Stock-holm a submarine under Russian com-mand was sunk at the end of February. Details of the incident are unknown, the despatch says, even in Russia. The war vessel was commanded by Capt. Krashishnovsloe.

Details of the experiences of Danish

Details of the experiences of Danish and Norwegian sailors who spent three weeks on board a German submarine are published in the Danish newspaper Politikes. The men comprised the crew of the Norwegian sailing ship Storkog, of 2,191 tons gross, which (as announced from Queenstown February 2) was sunk by a German submarine. The news agency continues:
"On board the submarine the Scandi-

navians witnessed the sinking of a wheat steamer and a coal steamer of 6,000 tons

KEY WEST TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

seeking homes in Cuba, and forty-two of the members of the Ambassador's gen-eral party, which had come from Ger-many or France, dared the German sub-ALL FRICTION REMOVED hour of the time that a submarine attack without warning was not feared, tack without warning was not feared, tack without warning was not feared, the passengers went to bed late and arose early. More than one anxious American on board understood the Ambassador, anxiety

Heard of Laconia's Fate.

Cent Action.

It was not a happy time, that run from Corruma to Cape Finisterre. It scarcely can be said that the apprehension was much lifted for many days thereafter. On March 1, two days out of the State Department have been besieved with questions as to what supervision is Largenia. It was a shock to these on with questions as to what supervision is Laconia. It was a shock to those on being put on despatches which Dr. Paul board more of a shock, perhaps, than be realized by persons not in a similar situation.

A conference was held in the saloon

out. The exact status of Dr. Ritter as by the American parsengers, with Mr an intermediary between Berlin and ferrard presiding. It closed within an hour of the Laconia news because it was thought that the infanta might meet the terest, in view of this Government's an- same fate any minute and the Americans nouncement that it is of the highest im- thought it wise to systematize their actions in anticipation of an attack.

Mr. Gerard's intention to defend himmovements of American ships from Ger- self and the immediate party was made nany. clear Commander Gherard, who had In explanation the State Department been Naval Attache in Berlin, gave the passengers some advice and the meeting

Trip Most Worrisome. Throughout this whole period there is no suggestion in State Department circles of any necessity for supervision. Dr. Ritter and the Government of Switseriand naturally enjoy the full confi- but that others might suffer or lose their dence of the State Department that they of personal dangers, since experience had will not divulge forbidden information shown there were absolutely no lengths to which the Germans would not go to

mastheads and the American auxiliary cruiser Dixie was already bustling with preparations to honor him. He was quite aware also that the dreadhought This matter has now been entirely Pennsylvania and some destroyer craft were on guard out at sea. There was a stary Lansing and Dr. Ritter. It is recleared up by an interview between Sec-vere on guard out at sea. There was a retary Lansing and Dr. Ritter. It is re-sarded as certain now that the Swiss to understand who did not know what Legation will henceforth maintain the thoughts came to the Americans that greatest care toward overstepping the endured Berlin in Mr. Gerard's last days

The Infanta is the largest ship that tween Germany and the United States.

Dr. Ritter's duties as understood by officials here virtually confine him simply to transmit to the State Department wast loss of life off the coast of Brazil. office desires and conversely to transmit to Berlin such messages as this Government wishes to impart.

El Morro at 4 o'clock this morning, out owing to the thick fog outside the harmon mit to Berlin such messages as this Government wishes to impart. such messages as the Berlin Foreign She turned the coast's corner out beyond office desires and conversely to trans- E! Morro at 4 o'clock this morning, but mit to Berlin such messages as this Government wishes to impart.

It is not presumed, for example, that
Dr. Ritter has advised Berlin of the fact
that President Wilson has decided to arm
ships and send them through the war
with him landed at the San Francisco

other words the Swiss Government around a light. Many of them were would not transmit such news to Berlin handled by Spanish Cubans with rela-any more than it would transmit other tives or friem's somewhere in the thick

The helpless reporters did their best with the hungry company and sought, quid pro quo. Would Mr Gerard describe for publication his experiences Berlin after the break? He would not. Would Mr. Gerard characterize his treatment by Prussian officials? No, indeed. Would he say whether he pre-ferred to run for Mayor or Governor in case the invitation to run for either, or both, were put strongly to him? He showed a flicker of interest in his eye, but his tongue was mute.

after a few minutes in the Gerard Sabel were William H. Gale, Consulsulte Mr. and Mrs. Gerard. with Min-General at Munich; Henry C. Von

terrupted, would still be several times greater than such losses."

The German newspapers point out that losses are unavoidable on account of the particularly delicate character of submarines, the bravery of the crews and the vast defensive system set in motion by the Entente, but nevertheless German submarine losses have been held within very moderate limits and are infinitely smaller than the figures. settled at the Hotel Plazs.
Cuba took official notice of the presence of Mr. Gerard by sending Senor,
Pablo Devernine. Secretary of State.

at them from the front pages of La Lucha and El Noche so often.

After arranging personally for his transportation to Washington, paying for it in gold coin from \$26,000 which he carried, Mr. Gerard received The Sun correspondents at the Plaza. He said first of all that it would be impossible for him to be quoted on anything of moment and that his lips were sealed

moment and that his lips were sealed until he had had a talk with the President, for which very purpose he was hastening to Washington.

Pifty questions were firmly turned aside. He was quite unaware, he said, that the possibility of his being a candidate for Mayor or subsequently a candidate for Governor had agitated any minds in New York. He had heard from no one on that sufficet and was unable to discuss the matter.

If war came various situations would be changed. In war time the Mayor of New York would have a tremendous job, attractive to a man fond of action. Mr. Gerard smiled oddly as he said this. In peace times the Mayoralty was not especially helpful to a man craving large fields of action. All this discussion war of the vaguest sort. of the vaguest sort.

Amused by Local Politics.

When told that rival Tammany dele had apparently started to Havana after the inauguration, one to urge him to accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor and the other to advise him to wait for the Governorship nomina-tion, and that these rival delegations seemed to have disappeared somewhere

between Washington and Key West, he BAGDAD FALLS TO municative. His plans were unsettled. he said, and he simply did not know what he was going to do after the President formally had released him from

service-practise law possibly. All efforts to get Mr. Gerard to dis cuss conditions in Germany or his experiences in Germany were fruitless. Subordinates of the embassy group were bound by the restrictions which kept Mr. Gerard silent, but they privately stated the facts—facts that include insolence and pettiness of the Prussian officials, the warning received not to sail on the Infanta, the determination of Mr. Gerard to resist capture and the very definite fear of torpedoing that cuss conditions in Germany or his ex

correspondent by a leading member of the embassy that while Germany was very strong in a strictly military sense-stronger than seems to be realized by the British- she is in the greatest dan starvation and bankruptcy. clearly understood by the Americans who returned with Mr. Gerard that utter dequeration forced the sink-on-sight submarine decree against neutrals

Germany Near Last Gasp.

Germany is attempting merely to hold ack the French and Russians, but is striving with her last gasp to destroy the British, said an embassy official this afternoon. The opinion held througn-out Germany, by officials as well as the people, is that only Great Britain is holding the Entente together, and that if England can be rulned by unrestricted submarine warfare, Germany will win because France and Russia, Germans be-

lieve, would like to make peace now.
"Things are very bad in Germany so far as the people at home are con-cerned," said the official. "Everything has been sacrificed that the army may be well fed, but a letdown is perceptible even there. There will be a big shortage of food if the next harvests are poor, and Germany would starve. That is about the size of it. Already deaths from malnutrition are very frequent, mostly among the older women and children and among the very young, but within six months, as our doctors know, deaths from this cause will be occurring by the thousands. "England knows what she is talking

about when she says she has Germany by the throat. And the Germans know it. That is what their submarine war-That is what their submarine war fare means—an effort to pry loose the terrible grip. Sooner or later—within a few months, I should say—it will come down to a survival of the fittest. The process already has begun.

"The German officials were led to take this attitude by the statements of American citizens in Berlin, statements that the United States not only would not go to war in any circumstances, but that this nation was only bluffing any-way. Mr. Gerard has the names of the

shouted loudly for those relatives or friends. As word was carried to the limiter and the good God was thanked many hundreds of times for the safety of the loved ones.

Mr. Gerard and his party leaned over erailings of, the starboard promenade k listening and looking on with made is keeping the for weak of statening and his party leaned over erailings of, the starboard promenade k listening and looking on with much seement. It takes time to scrutinize immirrant through them from the forward typing the medical officers and the medical officers in the medical officers in the medical officers is side, and the word of the safety of the starboard promenade k listening and looking on with much seement. It takes time to scrutinize immirrants that the first that has has the safety of the calibn for the way to a licking, and knows it now and is alternated and the safety of the limited fractions and one which it will be well for use to look out for years hence. The leave that Ambassador clearly the time tity in the world is well for us to look out for years hence. The leave that Ambassador clearly the first city in the world is well for us to look out for years hence. The leave that Ambassador clearly the first city in the world is well for us to look out for years hence. The leave that Ambassador clearly the time tity in the world is well for us to look out for years hence. The leave that Ambassador clearly the time tity in the world is well for us to look out for years hence. The leave that Ambassador clearly the first city in the world is well for us to look out for years hence. The leave that the first has a substituted that it is besided the protects also three still stand the tensilists and the bealing the protects also three still stand the tensilists and the satisfaction of the calibns before the the the the health of the satisfaction of the calibns before the will be well for us to look out for years hence. The leave that the

from W. H. Brown, owner of the Oriental racetrack at Marianao, and spent this afternoon at the track and after-ward went with Mrs. Gerard to a dinner t the American legation. He will leave Havana at 10 o clock to-morrow morn-ing for Washington, going by steamship to Key West and then taking the Florida East Coast and the Atlantic Coast Line to Washington, where he is due to arrive at 12:39 Wednesday afternoon. He ex-pects to spend several days in Washington, as his conferences with the Presi-The questions came with machine gun | dent will occupy at least parts of two Mrs. Gerard will go on to New

In Mr. Gerard's Party.

In Mr. Gerard's immediate party are Commander Walter R. Gherardi and Mrs. Gherardi and daughter, George Rives, second secretary, and his family. Lithgow Osborne, son of Thomas Mott Osborne; Grafton Minot and Mrs. Minot. Osborne: Grafton Minot and Mrs. Minot, who is a granddaughter of Senator Lodge: Christian A. Herter, son of Albert Herter, painter; Hermann Oelrichs, Greeted by U. S. Minister.

William E. Gonzales, the American
Minister to Cuba, had come aboard to Frank G. Harmes and C. B. Luginbuhl. suite Mr. and Mrs. Gerard. with Minister Gonzales. Hermann Oelrichs. Jr., and
Commander Gherardi. went ashore. The
Commander Gherardi. went ashore. The
Government of Cuba had relaxed for the
benefit of Mr. Gerard's immediate party
all customs regulations, and within a
few minutes after landing the party was
settled at the Hotel Plaza.

Commander Gherardi. Went ashore. The
mother: Albert Nufer, a clerk at Erfort,
bill and A. W. Haldy, who were working at the German military hospitals
under American suspices, also were
whomed.

Other passengers coming

H. Grasty and R. D. Whytock and the English journalists W. F. Bullock and Pomeroy Burton.

BALTIMORE WASHINGTON

SUNDAYS March 25, April 29 and May 27

Special Train leaves New York, Pena-sylvania Station, 12:20 A.M. Return-ing, leave- Washington 4:35 P.M.; Baltimore 5:45 P.M. Pennsylvania R.R.

GEN. MAUDE'S ARMY

Continued from First Page.

very definite fear of torpedoing that existed on the Infanta.

They spoke enthusiastically of the very friendly and courteous treatment received in Paris and Spain and of how the French and Spain's officials and people outdid themselves to honor Mr. Gerard. Also they have brought from Germany what they believe are accurate notions of the real conditions econom-Gerard. Also they have brought from face. The latest, dated to-day, reported formany what they believe are accurate that a British attack on the west bank notions of the real conditions economically and in a military way.

The statement was made to THE Sun about 800 yards in front of our post-correspondent by a leading member of tions."

Gen. Maude's Report.

The report from Gen. Maude says: Our forces engaged with the Turks on the Dialah line the night of the 5th succeeded, despite the bright moon light, in effecting a surprise crossing of the Dialah and establishing a strong post on the right bank thereof. Meanwhile, on the morning of the 8th, the Tigris having been bridged at some distance down stream, a British de-

tachment marched about six miles southwest of Eagdad. The enemy was driven from this potition to another position two miles in the rear. During the night of the 9th a passage of the Dialah was forced and our troops advanced some four miles toward Bagdad.

During the 9th our forces on the right bank (Tigris) drove the enemy from his second position, bivouscking on the ground gained. This advantage, despite a blinding duststorm and violent gale, was pressed on the morning of the 10th, the Turks being forced back to within three miles west and southwest of Bagdad.

The Russian statement regarding operations on the Caucasus and Persian fronts is as follows:

The Turks attempted an offensive

along the Sivas road (Armenia), but were repulsed.

As the result of fighting in the region of Hamadan (Persia) our detach-ments occupied Sahna on March 7. Pursued by our troops the enemy after stubborn resistance retreated toward Bisitun. Munition stores in Sahna were captured by us.

Bagdad Was Once the First City of the World.

Bagdad's fall marks the climax of one of the most dramatic and picturesque phases of the world war. The city which has fallen to British arms links the

Townshend was landed at the head of the Persian Gulf and moved rapidly up the Tigris. The primary object of the expedition was to conquer the valuable oll wells in the region at the mouth of the Tigris, but the ultimate and far greater object was the shattering of the German dream of dominion in the Near

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-you would find logrolling and swinging the broadaxe Nature's best laxative. Scarcely less effective is the chosen natural laxative of thousands in less active walks of life,

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el-Amara on December 5. Here Gen. declaration, said President the Sorbonne this aftermone with a portion of his forces and entrenched with about 10,000 men, while first assemblage since the trenched with about 10,000 men, while association of publishers, writers, and printers, which formerly befall back along the Tigris in order to nual meetings. ANTIQUITY'S LANDMARK. join hands with the relief army which was hurriedly despatched from France and India after the defeat at Cteslphon

Relief Army Starts Up.

Thirty thousand Indian troops and two fighting in France, formed the relief corps which joined the remnants of the Townshend expedition and made a desperate effort to rescue the beleaguered

The President talked of the number of Prussian, Saxon and garrison at Kut-el-Amara.

For three months Gen. Sir Percy Lake, the relief commander, fought his way up

France, comprising oven works the Tigris to within eight miles of his national law, "in which," besieged comrades when, on April 13, many sought to teach 1916, Gen. Townshend, his food supplies treaty obligations." besieged comrades when, on April 13, 13100 areas, in the least comrades when, on April 13, 1316, Gen. Townshend, his food supplies treaty oblication exhausted, was compelled to surrender. In the meantime additional reinforces to decide irrevolutions. ments, including the Thirteenth Colonial in conclusion, "is no Division, which had taken part in the ill- the nations engaged Division, which had taken part in the ill- the nations en fated Gallipoli campaign, had been sent future of the

Gen. Townshend's operations against as cruel as it may it Bagdad have been seconded by the Rus-sians, who had advanced from Persia and the Mush region and had reached within seventy miles of the Tigris when Townshend surrendered. Shortly after-ward the Russians abandonded their fighting withdrew to the Persian mour

tains.
The resumption of British operations on a major scale did not occur until last December, when an advance on Kut-el-Amara was made from the Babylonian Amara was made from the Babylonian plains while a second force moved up the Tigris. Major-Gen. Frederich Stanley Maude was in command of the new campaign, and was unofficially reported to have 120,000 men at his disposal. The exact composition and numbers of the British forces have, however, never been officially made public.

"All reports from Greene the legation indicate that is among the Greek neonle is

greater object was the shattering of the German dream of dominion in the Near East.

Realization of this dream was based on the construction of the Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad railway. By the seizure of Bagdad the British hoped to prevent the completion of this road, at least by German hands, and strike a shattering blow at German prestige in that section of the world.

Gen. Townshend commanded a force of about 40,000 men, and at first he pushed forward with amazing speed. Early in June, 1915, he captured Kut.el-Amara, about 250 miles from the mouth of the Tigris and about 100 miles from Bagdad. On the 22d of the following November he reached Ctesiphon, twenty miles from his goal, where he was attacked by an overwhelming force of Ottoman troops. His water supply gave out and he was forced to retreat.

Fighting a continuous rearguard action the British expedition regained Kut.-l-Land has a continuous rearguard action the British expedition regained Kut.-l-Land has goal where he was attooned the copening of the mew campaign the Dritish progress was steady and uninterrupted, and in its last phases of remarkable rapidity. On February 26 Kut.el-Amara was captured for the second time and several thousand Turkish prisoners taken. Within a few miles of the Russian campaign to the mouth of the Russian campaign to the north. A Russian army advancing from Persia captured Hamadan and pushed swiftly forward in the direction of the Tigris.

On March 9 the Russian troops were reported within seventy miles of the Tigris, while another diversion was caused by the unheralded advance of a second British expedition into Palestine from Land pushed within striking distance of Jerusalem. officially made public

FRANCE IS CHEERED BY WILSON'S STAND President's Messages of Deep Significance to Europe, Says Munitions Minister.

LOOKS FOR ACTIVE HELP Declares American Contingent

of Fighting Men Would Re an Inspiration.

Paris, March 11 - "President Wilson. declarations of American policy have been a moral refreshment to France said Albert Thomas, Minister of Muntions, to-day. "America, he continued, "comes for ward toward the end of the war with the assertion of ideals of which the Enropean peoples, amid all the atrain a combat, of hatrens, of suffernes, of de-

termination for specific national accumed to be reminded "France has been stimulated, cheered and supported by Fresiden Wilsons messages to Congress and by his in augural address. His enunciation of the big things for humanity being decided in this war, to be supported, as they will be, by deeds, have a deep significance for us. I feel profoundly that this is so."

Effect of the Break.

"What do you think are the immediate effects of the American rupture with in the war," replied the Mouston flow of supplies will be resumed at full tide and will increase, and resenta-credits will be easy. That is the way it would seem now." The active cooperation of the United States in submarine chasing, in frans port and in the supply of material a money would contribute enormously shortening the war, said M. Thom "It would be an inspiration for Fra to have an American contingent figing on this side," he added.
"Our enemies made war on us thro their books as well as through

"The German' book," said M. rogance, as well as of German and culture. At times it invaded with noisy brutality, at others had been sinuating hypocrisy, slipping the relief hands of tourists and person

from Egypt. But after the disaster at in order that a new world may Kut-et-Amara the British abandoned the peace and joy it is necessary, all it be born in suffering ; but as

SAYS GREEKS ARE STARVING

Athens Cables Gloomy Picture Effects of Blockade. WASHINGTON, March 11. - A

resulting from the Entente

among the Greek people



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